At the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins's remarks

Representative Boatner (La., D.) censured

the Ways and Means Committee for reporting

a bill which he asserted savored so much of

Representative Strong (Ohio, R.) spoke in

opposition to the bill, as did Representative

Wheeler (Ill., R.), after which the House ad-

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman presented several

petitions from Posts of the Grand Army of the

Republic on the subject of the flag over the

Capitol at Washington. He said that there ap-

peared to be a misapprehension on the subject

which he wished to correct. It seemed to be

supposed that there was some unreasonable dis-

crimination made against the flag; but he was

informed that the same flag was now floating

over the Capitol as had floated over it since the

formation of our Government. There was one

over the House, one over the Senate, and one

over the Supreme Court when these bodies

were in session. A bill had been introduced

in the last Congress to have the flag floating

Capitol, but that bill had failed to pass, and no

appropriation had been made for the purpose.

As it seemed to be a matter of sentiment, and

as the flag was kept floating over all the other

public buildings of Washington from morning

till night, he hoped that an appropriation

would be made at the present session to carry

Mr. Hale said: "A member of the Committee

on Appropriations promised that that com-

mittee would see that this thing was provided

The Senate adjourned after further con-

In the House, consideration of the tariff

bill was suspended to read the President's

Hawaiian message transmitting the memorial

of natives for the restoration of the Queen, and

other Hawaiian correspondence yesterday.

It was referred to the Committee on Foreign

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, arose to a question

of personal privilege. The correspondence

showed, he said, that the Government of the

United States and its ministers abroad were

still engaged in an attempt to incite insurrec-

tion in a country with which we were at peace.

And the duty of Congress in the matter was so

obvious that he could not conceive that the Speaker would any longer persist in inter-

posing his will against an expression by the

House in the matter. He would, therefore,

call up his privileged resolution, which was

This created a storm of confusion, in the

midst of which Mr. Hatch rushed down the

main aisle and called Mr. Boutelle to order.

Under the rules a member called to order must

take his seat, and Mr. Bontelle did this, though

with much grumbling. He immediately arose

again and attempted to address the Chair, when

the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to

Sergeant-at-Arms Hill advanced and pre-

that time a quorum was forthcoming and busi-

Wheat in Bermuda.

The United States Consul at Hamilton, Ber-

muda, has made a report to the State Depart-

ment on "the extension of markets for Ameri-

can wheat flour," in which he says that the

quantity of American flour imported at the

Bermudas during the calendar year 1891 was

18,574 packages; during 1892, 19,121 packages.

pleted, they will undoubtedly show a still fur-

The Consul says there is no demand in Ber-

head of feed. At present, he says, there are no

"The demand for American flour," he says,

"being practically beyond competition, and the

supplies now on hand being almost wholly the

product of the United States, I can see no pros-

pects for a more extensive trade in this line

unless it be a future increase in population.

than even and with everything in his favor in

Flint-Lock Breech-Loaders.

branch State arsenal was established and 1.000

stand of muskets sent here. Among them were

100 breech-loading flint-lock rifles. They were

a great curiosity and I never heard but what

they worked well-could be loaded and fired,

what I am coming at is this: These rifles

were manufactured at least 20 years before the

commencement of the rebellion, and it seems

to me to be inconceivable why the Govern-

ment should have kept on making muzzle-

loading muskets even after the war commenced.

These flint-lock rifles proved, at least, that the

manufacture of breech-loaders was practicable.

Can anyone answer?-H. F. WHITCOMB, Lan-

[The only answer is the almost unconquer-

able old-fogyism of military officers. This

over 200 years without improvement, made our

troops fight the Mexican war with flint-locks

when everybody eise was using percussion caps,

with muzzle-loaders when the progress of the

age demanded breech-loaders .- EDITOR NA-

Strength of the Rebel Army.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please state

[It is simply impossible to give these facts.

No one can more than guess how many men

were in the rebel armies at any given time.

from first to last they had from 1,500,000 to

1.700,000 fighting men in their ranks.-EDITOR

unless there was a "flash in the pan." Now,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In 1842 a

reported to the House some time ago.

seat Mr. Boutelle.

ness proceeded.

ther increase.

in American flour.

caster, N. H.

TIONAL TRIBUNE.]

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

his trade with Bermuda."

told him that he could not rise.

amendments offered and spoken to.

out the same general plan.

for at the present session."

sideration of routine business.

every day over the east and west fronts of the

a vote was taken, and his amendment was re

stockings in the Wilson schedule.

table for consideration on Tuesday.

Stone (Pa., R.) in opposition.

the protective policy.

journed.

## CONGRESS

Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar spoke against the President's Hawaiian policy. Senator Gray (Del., D.) and Senator Daniel (Va., D.) replied to Mr. Hoar's animadversions. Senator Gallinger delivered a protection speech, and then the Federal elections repeal bill was taken up, and Senator Palmer (Ill., D.) addressed the Senate. He declared himself in favor of State sovereignty, and said that the Republican dogma that the people needed the supervision of the centralized power of the Federal Government in the exercise of the elective franchise is a dogma of despotism.

The bill went over. In Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, Mr. Richardson (Tenn., D.) in the chair, various amendments to the tariff bill were offered by Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), and adopted by the House after desultory dis-

Trouble began to brew when an amendment was offered reducing the tariff on preserved or condensed milk from 20 per cent, ad valorem to a specific duty of two cents per pound. Mr. Marvin, who represents a dairy district in New York, offered an amendment to increase the duty to 10 cents per pound. This precipitated a debate in which Payne (N. Y., R.), Hopkins (III., R.), Curtis (N. Y., R.), Northway (Ohio, R.), and other Republicans participated.

The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means then offered an amendment postponing until Aug. 1, 1894, for the free-wool schedule to take effect, and until Dec. 1, 1894. for the free-woolen manufactures schedule to take effect. This brought forth the liveliest debate of the day, in which Mr. Weadock (Mich., D.), Mr. Montgomery (Ky., D.), Mr. Bland (Mo., D.), and other Democrats took part, while Mr. Blair (N. H., R.), Mr. McMahon (Pa., R.) and other Republicans also partici-

At the night session Messrs. Arnold (Mo., D.), McDearmon (Tenn., D.), and Ellis (Ore., R.) addressed the House, and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17. In the Senate, the Civil Service law and the way it is administered came up for dis-



enssion. Senator Berry (Ark., D.) addressed the Senate on the subject of retrenchment of the Civil Service. He said that he was opposed to the extension of the Civil Service, and characterized the whole business as a political humbug.

Senator Hoar spoke in favor of the law. Senator Allen, the Populist from Nebraska, then agitated the risibilities of the Senators and of the people in the galleries by saying that he would like to have the Civil Service law wiped out, because, although his party is not in power now, he has no doubt that there will be a Populist President elected in 1896, and that there will be plenty of people from that party coming to Washington for offices which Democrats and Republicans can hold under the

existing law. The bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws then came up and Senator Allen discussed the subject at length. Other Senators took part, but little interest was taken.

In the House of Representatives there was a goodly attendance on the floor and in the galleries. The interest in the revenue reform bill is manifested by the presence of people in the galleries. Nearly all of them are laboring men and their manifestations of interest in the proceedings betoken the interest felt in this subject throughout the country.

The first speaker of the day was Mr. Morse (Mass., R.) He told a story of certain disaster and ruin to the country as soon as this bill shall become a law. Mr. Outhwaite snoke in favor of the bill. He

blamed the McKinley bill for the business de-Mr. Burrows (Mich., R.) began to make an argument in answer to Mr. Outhwaite, when be was interrupted by Mr. Springer (Ill., D.) with the statement that "the balance of trade

between 1850 and 1860 had been in favor of this country." There could not have been a worse blunder for the Democratic side of the sreument. Mr. Springer continued talking with volubility long after everybody but himself saw that

he had blundered. The debate was continued on the wool schednle by Mr. Hulick (Ohio, R.) and others, when it was finally brought to a vote, the question being upon Mr. Wilson's amendment to delay

the operation of the free-wool schedule until August 1, 1894. This was rejected by a vote of 112 to 102, and the Committee of the Whole adopted the substitute of Mr. Johnson, the Ohio free trader and single taxer, making it go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill.

Then Mr. Wils n withdraw his amendment, At the night session, Mr. Sperry (Conn., D.) made an argument against the Wilson bill on the ground that it would increase the already certain deficit in the Treasury of \$70,000,000 by June 30 next.

The other speakers were Messrs Bower (N. C., D.), Hunter (Ill., D.), Hulick (Ohio, R.), and Post (III., R.)

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

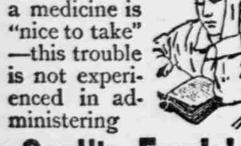
In the Senate, the presiding officer laid before the Senators the advice as to the resignation of Benator Walthall, of Mississippi, in a letter from that gentleman. Senator Peffer (Kan., P.) introduced a resolution reciting the recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury calling for bids for bonds and declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury "has no authority to issue bonds for any other purpose than stated in the resumption act, and that in the opinion of this body the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority for issning and selling bonds as proposed,"

The resolution went over under the rules, and a moment later Senator Allen (Neb., P.) presented the following more emphatic resolu-

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury is not clothed under

It is very difficult

to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take" -this trouble is not experi-



of Cod Liver Oil. It is almost as palatable as milk. No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it in all wasting diseases that children are heir to. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

existing laws with any legal authority to issue or sell bonds or any other interest-bearing obligations of the Government, and that such bonds or obligations tions issued would be null and void.

ter went over. Several members spoke at the block plates were notificalled in the original bill, and that his amendment was offered by authority of the majority of the committee.

After debate his amendment was adopted.

He gave notice that he would on next Thursday address the Senate on the resolution. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to Gen. John Stark came up, and upon a yea and nay vote no quorum appeared. When | Monday, will be given to debate on the sugar one was secured, Senator Morgan (Ala., D.) took the floor. "We cannot afford," he said, "to borrow money at 5 per cent, to build monuments, and yet that is the thing we are | relation to each gentleman, on the steel-rail



SENATOR PEFFER. about to do now by the use of very questionable statutes, which are being invoked for the purpose of fortifying the reserve in the Treas- ber barons"; but, he asserted, vigorously, ury for the benefit of banks and bankers, and dealers in gold coin and bullion.

must be just before we are generous. "I cannot afford, in justice to the people of the United States, to vote any money out of the Treasury for any purpose other than absolute necessity until the financial conditions of

the country have changed. In brief speeches Senators Hoar (Mass., R.) and Mills (Tex., D.), also Call (Fia., D.), favored the bill, and Senator Berry (Ark., D.) opposed it, and the roll being finally called, the bill

was passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 15 nays. The bill repealing the Federal elections law was taken up shortly after 2 o'clock, and Senator Vest (Mo., D.) took the floor in favor of the bill. "This law," said he, "was based on the assumption that officials of the United States are better than the people of the country. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Palmer) the other day stated that he was in favor of extending suffrage to the negro, and gave patriotic reasons for it. I undertake to say today that that legislation has been the source of more calamity to the people of the United States than any other enactment upon the statute books. It was passed upon the idea that negrous would be able to protect themselves, although utterly unprepared for the At 3 p. m., on motion of Senator Cockrell,

the Senate went into Executive session. Ten minutes later the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

In the House, when consideration of the tariff bill was resumed, the discussion was on the pending amen ment of Mr. Burrows to restore the existing rates on wools and woolens, to which Mr. Pickler (S. D., R.) had offered the amendment to increase the duties on wool to 11 and 12 cents. Mr. Hare (Obio, D.) opened the debate in support of the free wool proposition. He argued that the effect of tariff duties had been to constantly lower the price of wool.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio, R.) in reply declared that the Secretary of the Treasury this morning announced that the Government's credit was about to go to protest. If the appropriations now due and payable had to be paid as the obligations of any commercial house would have to be paid, the Government would go to and rich." protest and the Treasury would be bankrupt About 310,000,000 pounds of wool are im-

ported annually. Yet, in the face of this condition of the Treasury, Democrats who claimed to be in favor of a revenue tariff wanted to put wool on the free list. Mr. Ellis (Ore., R.), in supporting Mr. Bur-

rows's amendment, charged that the threat of free wool had almost ruined the wool industry of his State. It had depressed the price in a year from 15 to seven cents. Mr. Cannon (Ill., R.) said the tariff question

was purely one of business. In 70 years our population would be 250,000,000; if we could hold our own market it would be the best in quently interrupted by Republican members Atthough the figures for 1893 are not yet comthe world, whether we sold a pound or a bushel and having his time extended three or four abroad or not.

In reply to an interruption by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Cannon said there was no crying for bread a year ago. Wheat and wages were higher then. Mr. Johnson (Ind., R.) followed with a general arraignment of the Administration, which he said was confronted with the alternative of supplying the deficit in the Treasury by the further coinage of short-weight dollars, which would destroy the reserve, or a bond issue in time of protound peace-an expedient never resorted to in 30 years of Republican rule save

during the war. Mr. Marsh (Ill., R.) declared that the farmers of the country did not ask for the sympathy of a party that proposed to put all he sold on the free list, and taxed all he purchased at 50 or 60

per cent. Mr. Sickles (N. Y., D.) at this juncture came forward in defense of the action of Secretary Carlisle in calling for bonds, Mr. Fithian, he sail, had declared, with some manifestations of approval from the House, that there was no | country anything that could not be made or legal authority to issue bonds. He could not



FENATOR HARRIS.

permit that statement, which affected the credit of the country and the good faith of the Government, to pass unchallenged. The subject had received the careful consideration of some of the most eminent lawyers, and the consensus of opinion was that he had full authority.

Millions of men were asking Congress to give them work and bread. This could not be done

until confidence was restored. The Shylocks and gold-bugs of Wall Street had been denounced. They were represented as crying for bonds. Bonds were not to be given gratuitously. Every man who takes bonds gives gold to sustain our paper money. The hated "gold-bugs" have opened hands and have opened hearts whenever there is distress. They are now assisting 50,000 sufferers of New

York City. The vote was taken on the amendment to substitute the present rates on wool. It was defeated-77-151.

Mr. Johnson (Ohio, D.) was then recognized to offer his amendment placing on the free list railway bars made in part of steel, T rails and girder rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, which in the bill are dutiable at 25 per cent. Mr. Johnson explained that his amendment included in paragraph 115 girder street rails specifically, so that there could be no misunderstanding about that class of rails.

After considerable debate on this the hour of 5:50 arrived, and according to the special order a recess was taken until 8 o'clock and the mat-

FRIDAY, JAN. 19. In the House, an agreement was entered into whereby three hours, immediately after the House goes into Committee of the Whole, next schedule, and the vote will then be taken on any amendments which may be offered. A long passage-at-arms, mostly personal, in

question, took place between Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Tom Johnson. Chairman Wilson made an earnest appeal to the Democratic members not to adopt the Johnson amendment. He wanted to draw the fangs of the steel-rail serpent, but he did not

want to injure the industry.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) went into the history of the steel-rail manufacture in this country, which was established in 1867. He wanted a tariff put on steel rails that would leave a sufficient margin of profit to those who were engaged in the business, or who might hereafter

Mr. Wagner (Pa.) said he was just as much opposed to pools as anyone could be, and, if he believed that Mr. Johnson was correct in his assertion that the Republican party was a party of trusts, he would not belong to it, but he did not believe in pulling down the entire house to get rid of an undesirable tenant. Mr. Dunn (N. J.) spoke briefly in opposition

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) offered as amendment to the Johnson amendment the rail clause of the McKinley bill. This was voted down. The vote was then taken on the Johnson amendment, and it was lost, on a vote by

to the Johnson amendment.

tellers of ayes, 79; nays, 100, Mr. Henderson (Iowa) offered as an amendment to the agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill the corresponding schedule of the Mc-Kinley law. Reference had been made to the Republican

policy of protection as a fraud and a robbery, and to the beneficiaries of that policy as "rob-"there is not a scintilla of evidence to support the statement. But if we are robbers, we rob "This last class of needy citizens must first be | Americans for the benefit of Americans, while taken care of [Laughter], and after that we | the purpose of the Democratic party is to rob all Americans for the benefit of everybody outside of America."



SENATOR WALTHALL.

In attacking the President's pension policy he said: "You are sending out your sleuth-houndsthe Democratic party has no further use for bloodhounds-after the poor, crippled soldier. He said it could not be expected that he would come in and sympathize with a proposition to put another mortgage upon the American people by selling bonds. [Republican applause.] "Not a bond will I vote for," declared Mr. Henderson, emphatically. "Give the country a chance," he said, in conclusion, "and it will come around all right. It is strong, powerful

took his seat, after having declined an extengion of time. The debate drifted along in a desultory way for some time, and was taken part in by Mr. Hall, of Iowa; Mr. Springer, of Illinois; Mr. McKeighan, of Nebraska; Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Hutcheson, of Texas. Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, addressed the

Great applause greeted Mr. Henderson as he

committee on the subject of barley, which brought on a warm and interesting discussion. in which Mr. Lockwood, of New York, took a conspicuous part. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, then gained the floor and held it for some time, being fre-

times. The funny speech of the day was made just at the close of the session by Mr. Clark, of | muda for raw wheat, except in a mixture of Missouri, and it was punctuated by laughter other products when it is entered under the and applause. The farmers in this country, he said, were not fools. They knew that the obstacles in the way of an extension of trade McKinley bill was a sham and a fraud. Any industry that depended on a protective tariff for success was a pauper industry. God Almighty never intended men to "hog" at everything. If He had He would have made them with sucuts. God saw it was not good for men to be alone, and it was the same with nations. He might have made the world with the same | The American manufacturer starts off more climate from pole to pole, so that each country could be independent of every other country. But he had made the world so that every nation had to depend on every other nation for something, in order to increase friendship and kinship among the nations of the earth. He was in favor of quitting the idiotic performance of undertaking to make or raise in this raised in fair and open competition with all

creation. Many other minor speeches were made before the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20. In the House, there was immediately taken up the amendment of Mr. Henderson (Iowa) to substitute existing rates on agricultural products for the proposition of the Wilson bill.

The Henderson amendment was adversely de-Mr. Crain (Tex.) offered an amendment to reduce the duties on all manufactured woolen and cotton goods, from 40 to 45 per cent, ad kept the old smoothbore flint-lock musket for valorem to a uniform duty of 25 per cent., and spoke in favor of it.

Chairman Wilson then delivered a short speech antagonistic to the proposed amendment and compelled us to put down the rebellion offered by Mr. Crain. At this point a message was received from the President, vetoing the New York and New

Jersey bridge bill. A great deal of time was taken up by the reading of the message of the President, transmitting the most recent correspondence upon the Hawaiian situation. While the reading | the combined strength of the C. S. Army durwas progressing the members on both sides | ing the late war and the total force which surcrowded down about the Speaker's rostrum, | rendered to our forces in 1865 .- D. C. GRAVES, listening eagerly to the protest of the Dole Gov- | Co. H, 83d Pa., El Dorado Springs, Mo. ernment against the action of Minister Willis. The documents were referred. Mr. Bynum (Ind.), a member of the Commit-

tee on Ways and Means, then offered an amend- | The best estimate that we can make is that ment to defer the operation of the block tin plate schedule until October, 1894. He explained to the committee that the



It is not only the purest, sweetest and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes occasioned by imperfect cleansing and use of impure soap. Bold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About Baby's Skin," free.

authority of the responsive of the committee.

After debate his ammoment was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) introduced an amendment to substitute the Mr. Righley rate of duty on Military Canines That Are Not the Creation of Poetic Imagination.

Mr. Hitt (Ill.), formerly Assistant Secretary of State, was accorded the floor, and offered the amendment to the cost schedule providing that when foreign countries place a duty on Ameriropean countries to test the training can coal they shall be required to pay a similar duty for the entry of their coal into this counof dogs for different services in the field -such as keeping watch, giving warntry. He made a strong speech in favor of his ing of ambuscades, carrying messages, amendment. The amendment was laid on the and even conveying ammunition during a battle. Germany, France, Austria, Russia and Italy, At the evening session Representative Talwith Bosnia and Herzegovina, are so well satisbert (S. C., D.) spoke in favor of the tariff bill, fied with the result as to permanently adopt and was followed by Representative C. W. the was of such canine helpers. Sheep-dogs, especially the Scotch breed, and short-haired



RUSSIA-SOLDIER OF THE BODY-GUARD. their work rapidly and are enormously strong; while the Austrians incline to the Scotch collie, where many of the points required in a wardog are almost hereditary. Altogether the animals are easily trained for their duties, owing to their intelligence, keen scent and remarkable capacity for finding their way about, to say nothing of their perseverence, fidelity and attachment, not only to their special master, but to the whole regiment.

The trainer teaches the dog to recognize the uniform of all probable opponents, and to warn his master of an approaching danger by point ing, never by barking, except in dire necessity. The process employed by the soldiers of the Kaiser to instill into the canine mind the fact that all German soldiers are his friends, and all persons wearing the French or Russian uniform his natural enemies, is interesting. At the training quarters some of the soldiers



sented the mace and eagle at Mr. Boutelle, who thereupon acknowledged its authority and took his seat. He attempted to rise to a priviledged question, however, when the Speaker A motion was then made to resume consideration of the tariff bill, and Mr. Boutelie demanded a quorum. This delayed business for about five minutes, but at the expiration of . The sugar schedule was taken up, and various



FRANCE-CARRYING DISPATCHES TO AN IN-

come to the front to pet and caress the angry animals and reward them with meat or some other canine delicacy-a sure road to their favor. Thus the distinction is speedily learned. The chief trouble with the dog as a messenger is that he is naturally inclined to dawdle on the way, and to be whiled out of the direct



Short breath, palpitalungs, pleurisy, coughs, colds, asthma and bronchitis relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTI-

CURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness, it is simply wonderful. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness when all others fail. Price: 250; five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

CARDEN FLOWER and FIELD. Seed Petatocs, Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines of the best Old and New Varieties. Send now for OUR NEW CATALOGUE



WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Report of Certificates Issued During the Week Ending Jan. 13, 1894. Act June 27, Total issues

CLASSER	Original.	Increase and a	Reissue.	Restoration.	Accrued.	Duplicates.	Total.	1890, with—				27, 1890.	
								Original pending.	Original rejected.	Certificate pending.	Certificate not pend'g.	Original,	Add'l, etc.
Army Invalid,	111	117 18	75	23	529	13 21 3	813 150 654	25	10	5	97	146	14
Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890	444					2	446	58	20		18	523	1
Navy Invalid	3	***************************************	0.000			₽		3			1		-
Navy Widow, etc	3					2010000		2				13	
Army Nurse	1						1	-					
1812 Survivor	0.0000000		11053015	119-900007		A-7109000	CONTRACTOR OF STREET						
Old War Invalid			2501000	CONTRACTOR.	10.5557	F. ( DOOGG							
Old War Widow			10000				10			-			
Indian Wars Widow Mexican War Survivor		137	;				137						
Mexican War Widow	21			225770			21					FL	
Act June 27, 1890, with other claims	118	26	36	4			284						
Total	967	293	179	29	529	40	2,037	88	30	5	111	687	15

their bites. OR MANY YEARS PAST EXPERIcountry makes their task more difficult. At the word of command the dogs must scour the neighborhood and bring their power of scent breeds are specially suited to this work, but instincts may tempt them away from their military duties.

sporting-dogs, appear most suitable, while the

French also use poodles and terriers. The Ger-





put on French and Russian uniforms to represent the enemy. This arrangement, by the by, suggests the idea that the Germans have quite made up their mind whom they are going to fight when the great war does come. The pseudo French and Russian then do all in their power to arouse the dogs' dislike by beating and dogs' tempers are thoroughly excited against their fictitious adversaries the German soldiers



FANTRY OUTPOST.

tion, weak and sore





likeness of some near relative, taking the place of the ordinary photograph which it has been the custom her tofore to inclose in a locket. As there will undoubtedly be a demand which will tax our facilities to the utmost, we trust that anyone desiring a watch for the holidays will order at once, inclosing the photograph of the subject to be reproduced, with the money.

THE G. A. R. RING. OUR SPECIALTY. [COPYRIGHT.] We have had made especially for us a

Solid Gold Ring, with setting modeled fier the Bronze Lapel Button of the G.A.R. The setting is made of black onyz, and he button is of gold, set in the enyx. Remember, this ring is not plated in any

part, either band, shank, or setting. Furn'-hed in any size, and sent, delivery guaranteed, for . . . . . . 86 Or sent as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers and \$2.50 added money. This will make a beautiful and suitable

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D.C.

present for any veteran.

road by various tempting distractions. For post more firmly and unconcernedly than many this reason the dogs work best at night as let- | a young soldier in his first year of service. ter-carriers, especially as their peculiar equip-In the ambulance service the dog is enly playing a different version of the part perconspicuous in daylight. However, their speed formed by the famous St. Bernard dogs from generally saves them from capture, besides time immemorial when succoring wern-out travelers on the pass. So that the ambelance some of the animals being so large and fierce that anyone would think twice about stopping work is perhaps the ensiest lesson the dog



GUIDING THE AMBULANCE.

At the beginning of their training the flercest | learns, and it has been brought to a very perdogs will either bolt altogether or crouch in ab- feet condition by the Russian Jager regiments. ject terror at the slightest discharge, unable to Wolf hounds and sheep dogs are best for this attend to any orders. Still, even here, use and | service, being especially valuable in rocky and kindly persuasion will eventually make the wooded districts, where a wounded man lying dogs indifferent to the loudest firing. Once among underwood or stones is not easily seen the fear is overcome the dog will stick to his by the members of the ambulance corps.

> WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE. THERE'S THE RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO

SAPOLIO DATENTS GEORGE E. LEMON,

ment of collar and pouch make them rather

them with hostile intentions when there was

no M. Pasteur within reach as security for

In scouting operations special precautions

are needed with the dogs, as the nature of the

into requisition. Sporting dogs and kindred

there is always the danger that their sporting

During the French military operations at

Tours in 1890 competitions were instituted be-

tween racing dogs, carrier pigeous, horsemen,

bicyclists, and tricyclists. The pigeons com-

pleted a given distance in the shortest time-

5.50; the riders took 7.57; the dogs, 8.8; the

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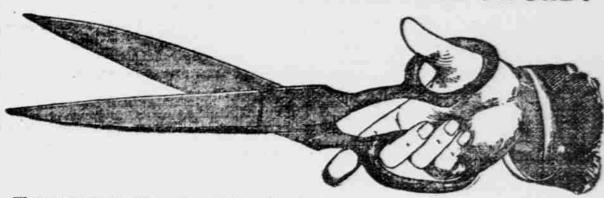
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